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MONDAY, JUNE 12, 1916.

Vote To-Morrow!

IF for no other reason than to encourage the habit, it is the duty of citizens to exercise their constitutional right and vote in the election to-morrow, when the Mayor and Democratic nominees for the Board of Aldermen and Common Council come before the people. Except for opposition to the Mayor by a Socialist candidate and one contest for a seat in the Common Council from Jefferson Ward, there will be nothing resembling a fight. Nevertheless, the men to be elected will wield much power in the community, and it is not the part of good citizens to manifest indifference even to a formal election.

The Colonel waited for the Republicans to call him, but they didn't even whisper for him.

Council May Hear the Noise Now

FULTON is not the only section of the city that suffers from the shrill cries of peddlers of various wares and products. It is not likely that there is a single resident of Richmond, no matter in what part of the town, who has not been annoyed by the monotonous calls of these nuisances. Complaint has been made of them time and again, but the Mayor and the police have been compelled to make the same reply: There is no ordinance under which the nuisance can be abated.

Council's attention has been called to the distressing noise on more than one occasion, but Council has not bothered itself about it. Now that the Mayor has forwarded a formal complaint, made by a number of voters, to the city's legislature, it is possible that Council may hear the noise itself, if not of the peddlers, at least that of the voters.

Now they claim to have found cheap rent between Richmond and Petersburg. Why look between the two? There's plenty in both towns.

Silent on a Roosevelt Issue

IN neither the Republican nor the Progressive platforms is there a word of denunciation of the German lobby that has been so active in its opposition to the assertion of American rights and the redress of American wrongs. On this subject both of these documents are silent.

So far as the Republicans are concerned, this is not unusual for the congressional representatives of that party stood almost solidly against President Wilson when the lobby challenged his defense of American citizens on the high seas. The German-American vote is Republican in the Northern States, and the G. O. P. leaders are not taking any chances of losing it. They are willing even to bid for it—to bid for it at the cost of their country's honor.

The Progressives, one would have thought, might have worked another tune, but they did not. They were as mild as their brothers in the faith. Not a phrase of their platform echoes those anathemas to which their idol has given such free vent. They also are out for the votes.

The Germans blamed the British for the Lusitania horror; now the German white book condemns the Belgians for Louvain and Theims. Next, they'll be censuring us for Toy-Ed and Von Papen.

Daylight-Saving Plan at Work

WHEN the idea of saving daylight by moving up the hands of the clock one hour was first advanced, it was received with some amusement as being merely another theory that wouldn't work. Its soundness has been vindicated, however, and its principles so widely adopted that the new time must soon be reckoned with all over the world.

Germany first adopted it, by a stroke of the Kaiser's pen; then Great Britain, profiting again by the scientific common sense of her bitter enemy, followed suit; Italy and the Scandinavian countries saw the light and followed it. Several American cities have put the system into effect, while a number of others are agitating the question seriously. Now France has officially determined to try the new chronology, beginning the night of June 14. If the dependencies and colonies of the powers named are included in the time-changing edicts of their governments, already a considerable portion of the civilized globe is working under a different time from ours. It may be that the laughed-at theory will alter the world's clocks.

When the estimable T. Coleman du Pont was put in nomination for the presidency, the Republican convention failed to stage one of its demonstrations. The members were busy with sandwiches, and the ham in hand was worth more than prospective pork in the bush.

Shakespeare and the Movies

ACCORDING to press reports, the movie version of "Macbeth" has not been overwhelmingly successful, in spite of the fact that the players who enacted its scenes before the camera were headed by the distinguished Sir Herbert Beerbom Tree and the further fact that all the fertile minds of picture makers could conceive was lavished on its production. It has had to give way to regular picture thrillers.

This is just as well, perhaps. Shakespeare no more belongs in the movies than Chaplin's more comedy belongs in the legitimate drama.

Shakespeare cannot be presented in the movies, as a matter of fact. If witnessing "Macbeth" or "Hamlet," both of which have been cinematographed, leads either to the reading of the plays or to the seizure of the stage, then the picture maker's full duty to the Shakespearean drama will have been done. An actual movie representation of Bismarck Wood advancing on Dunsinane has no more interpretative value than a dissertation on the Baconian cipher.

Council may pass an ordinance regulating peddlers, if one can be drawn that will not restrict the free and unlimited use of the streets by automobilists, or curtail their right to use searchlights, or interfere with their clear passage through crowds alighting from street cars, or require any sort of examination as to their fitness to drive, or make any provision that will prevent drunken owners from continuing to drive after conviction.

Roosevelt Menace Only Checked

UNFORTUNATELY for the future tranquility of this country, all signs point to the conclusion that the menace of Rooseveltism has not been removed by the action of the Republican National Convention in refusing to nominate Roosevelt for the presidency, but has merely been checked. So far as the coming campaign is concerned, Roosevelt is eliminated as a danger-element, of course. As pointed out by The Times-Dispatch yesterday, this is true whether he withdraws or not. There is no possibility of his being elected President now.

But he is a comparatively young man, certainly at the height of his physical and mental vigor. Equally certainly, his ambition has never vaulted higher than at this time, and he has demonstrated again and again that loyalty, friendship, or political or private honesty has no part in the scheme of his political life. Therefore, he is to be reckoned with as a disturbing force of high potentiality as long as there is a chance of his remaining in public life.

His acceptance of the Progressive nomination is conditioned on Mr. Hughes's statement being unacceptable to the Progressive National Committee. At the time he forwarded his reply to the Progressive convention, Mr. Hughes's acceptance and announcement had not been made public, but there is no shrewd politician in America than Theodore Roosevelt, and he knew well enough what the general tenor of the Republican nominee's statement would be. He knew that any nominee would be compelled to declare for what may broadly be called America-first principles, and these are embodied in the Republican nominee's declaration. True, this declaration makes no constructive suggestions, but it attacks the present administration; therefore, it should be sufficient to satisfy Progressives as well as Republicans.

It may be that the statement of Mr. Hughes will prove acceptable to the Progressive National Committee; in this case Roosevelt's refusal to accept the nomination automatically becomes binding. On the other hand, it may be that the Progressive committee will consider that Mr. Hughes was not radical enough. Already there is talk of another Progressive convention; the Virginia delegation, it is understood, has voted to instruct its national committee to work for the substitution of another, in the event Roosevelt refuses to accept the Progressive nomination. He is not bound to accept in any case; he has left a loophole by advising the Progressives that their national committee and he will "confer" and "determine."

In view of the hopeless situation in which Roosevelt now finds himself, there is every reason to expect him to decline to head the Progressive party; he has no idea of offering himself as a sacrifice, nor of letting himself be offered up. In view, further, of his rejection by the Republicans, it is not likely he will lend active aid to the furtherance of the Republican campaign.

He will remain in the background for four years, making treacherous attacks on the administration, if by any wild chance that administration shall be Republican, or, if President Wilson is re-elected—as he certainly will be—mouthing loudly to befuddled ears about the shortcomings of a man far greater than he. And, at the end of the four years, the menace of Rooseveltism will again endanger the country.

While the subject of public cab stands is being agitated, the Mayor might make some suggestions as to the use of congested streets as private automobile stands.

Unjustified Criticism

CRITICISM of the British Admiralty, on the ground that it did not send a flotilla of destroyers to convoy the ill-fated Hampshire on her journey to Russia, seems rather far-fetched. Lord Kitchener was the British War Secretary and one of the most powerful men in the empire. It is inconceivable that he embarked on his mission under circumstances contrary to his wishes or to his conception of sound military and naval policy.

He was not the man to take unnecessary risks, but neither was he the man to avoid risks he considered necessary. He knew that a ship traveling through the war zone was exposed to dangers, not only from German submarines, but from British mines broken from their moorings. He concluded certainly that British destroyers must not be diverted from their duty of attacking German commerce and German vessels of war, even to assure his own safety.

He was not a petty princeling, to be wheedled and coddled, but a vigorous and masterful personality. He knew his own value to the allied cause, he knew exactly what tasks the navy was called on daily to perform, and it is as certain as anything can be that he incurred no risk he did not believe to be both justified and demanded. Assaults on the Admiralty for a course which must have had his full concurrence and approval are misplaced.

Ring W. Lardner says in the New York World that when the band played "Rock of Ages," William J. Bryan bowed his acknowledgments. But he never could make a Democratic band play "Abide With Me," because after the votes had been counted the Republicans were always playing "The Strife Is Over, the Battle Won."

That customs official who wrote Secretary McAdoo that his office wasn't really necessary couldn't have been in the service long. His writing sounds amateurish.

Even Vienna admits that the Austrians in Volhynia and Galicia have "effected a strategic retirement."

Never mind; the soda fountains will be open to-morrow.

SEEN ON THE SIDE

The Pig Under the Gate.
 Under that gate, the German snout
 Is held erect, that impossible or difficult
 It neither can get in nor out.
 That's certain, sure!
 That mad, wild boar squeaks, grunts, and shrieks,
 But goes nowhere.
 Prize poker though it be, its freaks
 Astound us there!
 "We culture with a V do spell,
 Will have your land!"
 "Plait it!" says France, "With purpose fell,
 In God we stand!"
 "I will!" "You shan't!" the cannons roar,
 Earth, sky and sea!
 The fate, deserved, of that wild boar,
 We soon shall see!
 Winchester, Va. F. C. B.

The Peasantry Says:
 I'll say one thing for Colonel Roosevelt.
 He certainly has placed the Progressives in a position where they will have to eat crow which ever way the cat jumps.

Shakespeare Day by Day.
 For the prosy speaker: "He draweth out the thread of his verbosity finer than the staple of his argument."—Love's Labor's Lost, v. 1.
 For certain lads and lassies: "To say truth, reason and love keep little company together nowadays."—Midsummer Night's Dream, III. 1.
 For the overwise: "If to do were as easy as to know what were good to do, chapels had been churches and poor men's cottages princes' palaces."—Merchant of Venice, I. 2.

For all of us:
 And many strokes, though with a little ax,
 Hew down and fell the hardest-timbered oak."
 —King Henry VI., Part 3, I. 2.

An Indignant Citizen.
 To Seen on the Side:

In to-day's Times-Dispatch there appears a notice of the death of J. C. Ninde, former treasurer of Colonial Beach. The notice recalled an article that I clipped from The Times-Dispatch several years ago, and which I submit as one of the purest gems of literature it has been my fortune to read.

According to the Westmoreland Inquirer, the town treasurer of Colonial Beach recently sent a printed notice to a gentleman calling attention to a small tax account charged on a lot standing in that gentleman's name. The gentleman has evidently disposed of the lot, but the buyer has probably failed to record the deed. In order to show how a treasurer catches it sometimes, we publish the reply verbatim et literatim, except to withhold the name of the writer:

March 9
 J. C. Ninde what do you mean Sir A Bout your in corporation taxes for 1907 the amount 42 cents What do you mean in this Sir do you mean to try to slander me Sir A Bout you in corporation taxes

I went to see and Attorney at Law. He asked me if I had real-estate at the Beach I Sed No well what Could He Have meant J. C. Ninde what do you mean in this Enny Way. I dont owe no taxes or money to no man

this gets by me as I Live town treasurer Colonial Beach Va.

I got this tax Bill By the Way of my Nephew I want you to explain to me what you mean in this Sir I am Blind on the question Sir the Beach is not my Home I dont own no property at the Beach

What sort of a place Can I be called to be of the people of J. C. Ninde I will wait a few days to find out what you mean By this Sir as you Live

I Have rote in due time for you to Explain your self to me What do you take me to Be I want an Explanation at once

What do you mean Sir If I dont get an anser on this in a short time I shall send a man to get it"

M. W. P.

To-Day's Best Hand-Picked Joke.

A certain Cabinet minister who was button-holed the other day by an over-inquisitive journalist administered a most telling rebuff.

"How long do you think the war will last?" was the final question of a long series asked by the interviewer.

Very promptly the minister asked: "How long is a piece of string?"

The interviewer stared at him in astonishment.

"I don't know," he gasped.

"Neither do I," said the minister, cordially. "I'm glad we've agreed about something. Good morning!"—TIT-BITS.

What They Missed.

The ancients were a lucky crew.

Although they suffered pain,

They never felt a bomb or two

Dropped from an aeroplane.

Health Talks, by Dr. Wm. Brady

When an Invalid Needs a Friend.

Doctors are not infallible, some of our anonymous correspondents remind us regularly. And the public is not infallible, as we gather from a good many letters from readers who do not hesitate to sign what they write.

If a doctor does nothing else but protect the invalid from his fool self and his fool friends, he earns his fee.

A friend in an acquaintance who feels privileged to give you advice and doesn't. That is why he is a friend. Mr. Shakespeare tells us that most friendship is feigning. Perhaps the poet was an invalid at one time or another.

"Why don't you try a sure cure?" Back of it the quack invalid has a testing trial, which amounts to something like this: the remedy, or doctor, or diet, or climate, or health resort is my favorite, and what is good for me certainly ought to be good enough for the likes of you.

Well, why not? There is nothing but health or life at stake. Why not gamble on the friend's recommendation? If it fails, you will be out just a little matter of time, health, money or life. And the friend's conscience is clear; he didn't mean to harm you. If disaster overtakes you as a result of your gamble, the friend won't worry—it was surely not his fault if his advice was wrong.

A gifted surgeon who operated upon a little patient dear to us remarked: "I look forward eagerly to the day when I can retire from practice. The responsibility of deciding whether to operate or not is a terrible burden to bear. Sometimes I feel appalled at what I have done or must do—'I'll welcome old age and the shifting of the actual responsibility to younger men.' Yet how lightly the near-friend advises you what to take or do for your ailments!"

A little knowledge, an inkling, a smattering, is dangerous, but comfortable, to have—it never disturbs conscience. There are a lot of half-baked systems of healing whose advocates sleep very well at night.

Disease is more prevalent among the ignorant than among the educated class. The ignorant man runs around in circles seeking a sure cure or a mysterious one or one he imagines he understands as well as any doctor. The educated man selects a competent medical adviser and sticks to him through the years.

Has Been Reading Health Talks.
 I just discovered your articles this week, and I read every one. For the last few days I've been a great deal of a stop it. Is there any reason you can suggest?

Answer—You've been reading Health Talks. Other possible factors are lack of open or fresh

air, overeating, failure to take half a dozen good deep breaths every time the clock strikes the hour, anaemia, insufficient exercise.

Poorials Not a Bar to Marriage.

I have poorials and want to marry, but fear the disease will make that impossible or difficult. It may some day disable me. Could I pass a life insurance test?

Answer—The disease will never seriously affect your health. It is not at all contagious. It will not prevent you from obtaining insurance. If you are not unduly vain, try a vegetarian diet—no meat, fish or eggs.

News of Fifty Years Ago

(From the Richmond Dispatch, June 12, 1866.)

The first train crossed the new Richmond and David Bridge yesterday, and hereafter all regular mail and passenger trains will start on the Southern trips from this side of the river, and the Lancaster depot will have a rest.

While the new tobacco exchange built by Harvey & Williams has been in use several weeks, the formal dedication has been postponed until to-day. It will take place at high noon, with appropriate ceremonies, to be followed by a big dinner.

The session of the Baptist General Association closed last night, and all of the Baptist brethren say they never had a more profitable session. The whole machinery of the church in this State was set in active motion again, after the disaster and confusion of war times.

General Joseph E. Johnston has declined the presidency of the Alabama and Tennessee Railroad, and will remain at the head of the National Express Company.

It was reported in Washington yesterday and last night that President Johnson had decided to release Mr. Davis on bail, and that Horace Greely and Commodore Vanderbilt, of New York, and others of the same city, were to go on his bond. The reports lacked confirmation, but it is certain that Mr. Greely, Augustus Schell and Horace F. Clark, of New York, are in Washington for the purpose of urging the immediate release of Mr. Davis.

Hon. S. R. Mallory, of Florida, Ex-Secretary of the Navy of the late Confederate States, is in Washington. It is said that he is "here in search of a pardon that he may be a candidate for his old position in the United States Senate when Florida shall get back in the Union."

Yesterday was Decoration Day in Petersburg. There was a great outpouring of the people, and the graves of the soldiers and sailors of old Blandford and the other cemeteries in the city were strewn with flowers. Within the last week the bones of over 1,000 Confederates were taken from shallow graves on the battlefield around the city and reinterred in the cemetery.

The telegraph reports that 1,500 Fenians left New Orleans yesterday armed with Mississippi rifles, but where bound nobody knows.

The final report of the Joint Committee on Reconstruction, submitted in both houses of Congress yesterday, is a long and elaborate document, and proposes to put on foot a system of materialism that will embarrass and harass the Southern States and keep them out of the Union for at least two years more. The minority report was not read yesterday, and may never be read, but it is known that a minority report recommending the immediate admission of the eleven excluded States to the Union has been prepared.

All of the available militia force of the State of New Hampshire has been called out to suppress the Fenians and enforce the neutrality law.

Severe earthquake shocks were felt in California on June 5 and 6. In some places there was much damage.

Chats With Virginia Editors

"The Richmond official," says the Norfolk Ledger-Dispatch, "who said milk was no necessary to life, failed to say what he drank." Don't be so acquisitive. Wait for next November.

Here is the way the Bristol Herald-Courier sees the United States Navy may now be third in the world, but it will be second to first before this war is over, and that without very considerable enlargement.

The country is safe at last! The Harrisonburg Independent says: "The 'preparation' agitation which is sweeping over the country has reorganization of the local militia company, which is now in progress."

We have all heard the story of the farmer who yoked himself with the bull, and the bull ran away. "Where are you going?" the farmer was asked, and he replied, "Ask the bull." Somehow that story reminds us of Colonel Roosevelt and the Bull Moose—Newport News Times-Herald.

In response to a number of requests, we have endeavored to obtain from an authoritative source the inauguration of "Blue Sunday," which is to be inaugurated on Sunday, June 12. We have received no reply to our inquiries, but we hope to be able to furnish the desired information in our next issue of the Richmond Gazette. Write to Mayor Ainslie, of Richmond.

The women demand the vote as a right, and the "privileges" allowed women do not take the place of normal rights.

For Aged Confederate Women.
 Sir—Will you allow me a short space in your paper in order to draw our homeless ladies' Most of them are mothers, wives or sisters of dead heroes. The Confederate Home is filled, and the churches are too crowded. Most of them are without any means whatever. Must we Richmond people stand still and see these lives going by their doors? We have spent for every other cause, building monuments, hospitals, etc. Now why not exert every effort in behalf of our helpless and infirm old ladies? They cannot last always. And believe in placing flowers on them while alive and can enjoy the comfort of home and not waiting to be dead in the grave and raise monuments that only afford pleasure for the young. I would like to see a home, as well as the whole State, will see the need of a larger home, more funds and greater support for those whose fathers and brothers have fought the good fight and are now resting under the shade of the trees. H. A. B.

Richmond, June 5.

Queries and Answers

Mildew on Rose Bushes.
 Mrs. L. G. H.—Spray with one part commercial lime-sulphur to thirty parts of water.

Blackleg.
 S. J. R.—The expression "blackleg" is principally used in speaking of a gambler or a cheat. It is a deep, steady, even, and carefully roofed with a frail covering, through which the brute breaks and falls into the pit below. Such pits are dug with great labor and care, and are placed in spots which the tracks show to be frequented by the animals desired, they often catch nothing.

Once the animal is caught, he flees into a frenzy of fear and rage, and often results in his injuring himself fatally. This frenzy is resumed when the men approach to rope and remove him, an operation that is obviously of the greatest danger and delay. And once he is trapped, roped and safely caged, he must still be carried over miles on miles of desert, or through impenetrable swamps and jungles to the sea. He must be carefully fed on route, and it is a great problem to keep him healthy in his strange and unnatural quarters. To be of any value, a wild animal must be in excellent condition when he is delivered to the

Catching Lions in Pitts.
 The full-grown lion is trapped in a simple box trap baited with meat or in a pitfall. The lion is a highly cautious animal, however, and will sometimes sit meditatively in front of the door of a baited trap for hours at a time considering the matter, tantalizing the collector, who is watching him through a fieldglass, only to think better of it in the end and walk away. The pitfall is a deep, steep-sided hole, carefully roofed with a frail covering, through which the brute breaks and falls into the pit below. Such pits are dug with great labor and care, and are placed in spots which the tracks show to be frequented by the animals desired, they often catch nothing.

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The "Golden Rule."
 Mrs. S. S.—"Golden Rule" is a term frequently applied to Christ's doctrine of doing to others as we would wish them to do unto us. The Golden Rule religion is living up to the Golden Rule. See Luke vi. 31.

Length of the James.
 Please tell me how long the James River is. From the junction of the Jackson and Cowpasture to the Chesapeake is 450 miles.

Meaning of S. O. S.
 Miss M. H. E.—The New York Times of February 6, 1916, gives the following meaning for S. O. S.: "Save our souls." It is a call for help, in scarcely to be translated. Sometimes it is used in the initials "stand for the words, 'save our souls.'"



CATCHING ANIMALS FOR THE CIRCUS

BY FREDERIC J. HASKIN

WASHINGTON, June 11.—This is the circus or zoo. The losses are heavy enough even among healthy animals.

The problems of transportation are not so bad in the case of the hunting cats as in those of some of the bigger creatures. The task of getting a hippopotamus or a rhinoceros or a giraffe through miles of jungle or over leagues of desert can be imagined. It is especially difficult in the case of animals like the former, which need large quantities of water, and frequent baths. On account of drawbacks such as these, the capture of cubs instead of mature animals is often more practicable.

The taking of lion cubs is even more dangerous than the capture of full-grown lions, for a lioness with young is probably the most savage and truculent beast on earth, with the possible exception of a she bear with a family. The den is carefully marked down, and the hunters approach cautiously to entice the lioness out. Some attempt is occasionally made to take her alive, but it is usually enough of a task to put her out of the way without loss to the hunters.

Then the cubs are cautiously trailed and displayed a surprising strength and savagery at a very early age. They are raised on the milk of goats, a flock of the animals being sent after the expedition for the purpose.

Tigers and leopards are captured by methods similar to those employed on lions. The commonest way of taking the rhinoceros and the hippopotamus is to frighten away or shoot the mother and capture the young animal. The giraffe nowadays is often taken with the rope, and is a very nervous creature, but comparatively docile after he has become accustomed to new surroundings.

The elephant is probably the most intelligent of the wild kindred. He is caught not only for exhibition purposes, but in India for a work animal. The usual method is to capture in that country by means of a single gate is built, tremendously heavy and strong. Then a line of thousands of beaters incloses a large area of jungle and drives the stockade with a wild waving of torches, shouting and shooting of guns. The terrified elephants crash toward the gate, and a quiet side of the circle, which leads to the trap, is in their bewildered many of them rush through the gate, which is dropped behind them. Getting them out is a wild and dangerous job. After they have quieted down a little, drivers enter the enclosure on tame elephants. Each wild animal is hustled between two tame ones, who seem to understand their duties thoroughly. The elephant learns quickly, and in most cases is soon domesticated.

Trapping Interesting.
 The capture of the apes—the howlers, orangs, gorillas and chimpanzees—is one of the most interesting branches of the business. These creatures are highly excitable, especially in the case of the chimpanzees, display a most human emotions. The animals who escape the trap crowd around their unfortunate brethren chattering and making a noise that is almost frantic.

The apes who are caught bewail their lot and implore assistance. With all of them talking at once, the commotion is frightful. The bigger apes, the baboons and gorillas are exceedingly dangerous to remove from the trap, and many a collector carries the scars of their teeth. It has been found almost impossible to keep gorillas in captivity. All the apes are sensitive and temperamental, and if they are left in loneliness will often pine and die.

Many of the apes of them, the company of other apes is always needed, but the chimpanzee seems to thrive equally well on human society. The intelligence of these animals is almost human. Several of those in the big zoos dress and undress themselves, sleep in a bed under blankets, take their food with knife and fork. Almost without exception, they are devotedly attached to their keepers.

In fact, the affection that even the most savage animals display for the men in charge of them speaks volumes for the way animals in our zoos are treated and cared for.

A Sea Song.
 The glad sea senses the glory of living, this morning in June, And ripples a rondeau to rim of the ether, in rhythmic rime!

It dons a sheer garment of shimmering purple, then sandals of blue